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REVIVAL OF COLONY'S INDUSTRIES

Sir Lesley Boyce's Assurance To Manufacturers

British Mine Disaster

Whitehaven, Dec. 10. Hope, was abandoned today for seven miners in an underground gallery of a coal pit where 15 were trapped by an explosion yesterday. Eight bodies had been recovered by rescue squads who still were tunnelling inch by inch in knee-deep water through a wall of fallen coal and rock which blocked the blast-wrecked gallery with an estimated 100 tons of rubble. Rescue operations in the long gallery, which extends from the pit-head literally into the sea, were pushed during the night although hampered by heavy fresh falls from the roof of the mine. Nine rescue parties worked in shifts battling a way toward the entombed men on the slightest chance that some might still be alive. Their efforts were made difficult by seepage and by gas which followed the explosion believed to have been started by a fire in the damp. However, Mr. T. J. Hughes, manager of the United Steel Company's collieries, where the explosion occurred, said that the "gas is being cleared fairly well" by specially equipped workers sent into the mine for that purpose. Anxious groups of relatives still huddled about the pit entrance this morning. Some of them had been there since first word of the explosion was received. One miner was being congratulated today on the illness of his wife. He had gone down into the underground main yesterday with the regular shift but worried about his wife who had been ill in the morning. He left his work and returned home. Shortly after he left the gallery explosion wrecked it.—United Press.

28 Dead In Air Crash

Tokyo, Dec. 10. It was officially announced that there was only one American survivor among an undischarged number of Army air crash victims caused when a C-46 transport struck the ground two minutes after its takeoff at Irumi airbase outside Osaka for Fukuoka, north-west Kyushu. Unofficial reports estimated that 28 were killed. The large announcement said: "One survivor" and added that the victims' names would be notified 48 hours pending notification of next of kin. The accident occurred at 1 p.m. today. The plane belonged to the 317th troop carrier group. The announcement said a board of investigation has already been appointed. The plane originally took off from the Tachikawa airfield, Tokyo. SCAP officials said they had no information who might be on board.—United Press.

Call For Jewish State

Basle, Switzerland, Dec. 10. Dr. Weizmann, President of the World Zionist Congress, called yesterday for establishment of a Jewish state as the only means of settling the Palestine problem. "We cannot contemplate a solution falling short of that claim," the aging Jewish leader said in his presidential address. Dr. Weizmann said that the so-called Morrison plan for the federalization of Palestine into Jewish and Arab states must be rejected "without hesitation or reserve." "We reject it both in principle and in detail," he declared. "In principle because it is neither a full solution nor one which establishes the Jewish people in political independence."—Associated Press.

Supplies Within A Few Weeks

An assurance that everything possible to aid the revival of Hong Kong's industries would be done as soon as improved situation in the availability of raw materials would permit was given by the Chairman of the British Trade Mission, Sir Lesley Boyce, replying to an address from Mr. Shum Choi-wah, President, on behalf of the Hong Kong Chinese Manufacturers' Union, at the Peninsula Hotel Rose Room at a luncheon reception yesterday. Sir Lesley said that he was in a position to reveal that supplies for the immediate needs of the local textile industry would be forthcoming within a few weeks and that a strong case had been put forward to the Home Government for an early allocation to Hong Kong of supplies of steel and tin plate.

Addressing the gathering, Mr. Shum said that Hong Kong's industry could be said to be still in its infancy with machinery and equipment, deplorably deficient and out of date. With the sympathetic support of Government, conditions were gradually improving. Before the war, at the height of the Colony's prosperity, there were about 1,000 factories here employing some 400,000 labourers. There were some 30 different industries represented, the most important being the knitting industry. Factories for the manufacture of rubber, hand towels, batteries, metal works, leather, preserved ginger, cosmetics and printing works were also important. For raw materials, England, India and China were depended upon for "raw" supplies.

Tribute To Govt.

Mr. Shum paid tribute to the aid received from Government, particularly to the efforts of Mr. John Galvin, in the search for raw materials but said it was regrettable, despite persistent efforts, that results had not turned out not entirely satisfactory. "Our most urgent industrial requirements are large quantities of cotton yarn, metals, machinery, chemicals, tinplate, dyes and many other vital raw materials. We can only hope that the gentlemen of the British Mission will sympathize with us in our difficulties and render us every assistance that is possible within their power in the procurement of raw materials. You shall in this way earn our everlasting gratitude, for not only the future prosperity of Hong Kong, but also the immediate livelihood of thousands of people is dependent on the solution of these problems," Mr. Shum said.

"The industries of Hong Kong are doubtless still in their embryo stage. But we have an unlimited source of manpower. Our men are hardworking. This is our advantage to which I would like to draw the attention of the gentlemen of the Mission."

Extensive Tour

Replying, Sir Lesley said: "We are delighted to be here as guests of the members of your Union, for which we are very grateful."

"We have just completed a very extensive and intensely interesting tour of China during which time we have visited North China and Manchuria, the Central Eastern Provinces, the West, and also Taiwan."

"Everywhere we were received with great hospitality and everything to contribute to our comfort and enjoyment was done. You will naturally not expect me to anticipate my report to His Majesty's Government but we have reason to hope that our visit has done something to cement our historic friendship and that in the future our trade will be extensively greater when conditions become more normal."

"We are very glad indeed to be visiting Hong Kong at the invitation of His Excellency the Governor and of meeting so many Chinese manufacturers, who are here enjoying equal opportunity and equal responsibility. We are also grateful to see co-operation so well in the rehabilitation and reconstruction of Hong Kong which in common with China suffered so grievously during the war."

"The industries of Hong Kong having got over the immediate post-war period, our duty as a Mission is to see how far we can support Hong Kong in its economy under conditions where a fair day's wage is paid for a fair day's work."

"We think you should be able to enjoy the maximum advantage of a stable currency and a sound economy."

"We realize that the shortage of cotton, rayon yarn, steel and tin-plates is still existent. This fact was brought home to the members of this Mission when it visited a modern knitting factory this morning whose machines have not turned a wheel since the conclusion of this war."

"Britain has given serious consideration to all representations that have been made in regard to the shortage of raw materials. Being human, we all love secrets, I am going to let you in on one. This is that reasonable supplies for the textile industry will be available to you within the next few weeks."

"A ship has already been chartered and will be leaving for Japan to this purpose within the week. You will realize that this is only a temporary measure caused by the fact that we, in Britain, urgently need all yarn we can obtain to manufacture fabrics to fulfil our obligations."

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 5)

Herbert Wanbon, 28-year-old College graduate who tried to kiss Vivien Leigh, the actress, as she was stepping from her car with her husband, Laurence Olivier, was today sentenced to three consecutive terms of two months imprisonment each for assaulting Olivier and two police officers.

Wanbon was told by the magistrates: "Unfortunately doctors have not taken the step, at present at any rate, of certifying you as insane and in that event I must treat you as responsible for your actions."

"I am afraid you are a very dangerous person."

Wanbon said that his dismissal from the part which he had been given with the Old Vic Company

caused him to come to the conclusion that there was a deliberate intrigue and hostility against him.—Reuter.

Three hundred troops bound for the Far East walked off the troopship Empress of Scotland at Liverpool last night.

"They complained that conditions on the lower deck were 'small'."

A corporal said that in one mess deck 107 men were crowded in a small room. Another man said he found "a crawling thing" about half an inch long among the bedding. Other complaints were that men had had only one meal since they boarded the ship at 11 a.m. yesterday and that was at 5 p.m.

Water for washing was turned on only at meal times, and men had to wait in queues for three quarters of an hour before they could get to the wash basins.

EUROPA MAY BE REFLOATED

Paris, Dec. 10. Liberté, the former crack German liner Europa which sank on Sunday night at Le Havre, may be refloated within 15 days to three weeks, an official of the Compagnie Transatlantique, owners of the liner, said today.

The official added that the Liberté had been pulled into a repair basin and that it is now in an upright position. He said no further damage had been suffered by the liner during the night.—United Press.

Commons Chary Of Debate

London, Dec. 10. Lobby rumours in the House of Commons yesterday indicated that political leaders might avoid debate this week on the unsuccessful talks between Mr. Attlee and the Indian leaders.

The Press Association, usually well informed, said: "Some Ministers feel that if unwise things were said in debate it would only add to the difficulties of a very awkward situation instead of easing them."

Thursday and Friday have been left open on the Parliamentary schedule and it was reported that if the House put up a strong demand for a debate, one would be argued for Thursday. The Conservative Party's "shadow cabinet" was reported to be undecided on the position to adopt regarding a debate.

If India is not debated, the Commons will probably debate the controversial merger of the British and American zones of Germany.—Associated Press.

WHITE RANEE'S DEATH FALL

New Delhi, Dec. 10. The body of Ranee Taradevi, Czechoslovak wife of the 74-year-old Maharaja of Kapurthala, an Indian state in Punjab, was found at the foot of Delhi's 12th-century tower Qutab Minar, today.

She is believed to have fallen from the third of the five storeys of the 235-foot tower. It appears that she drove in a taxi from her hotel to the tower and, leaving her handbag with the driver, went up the tower. Visiting cards in her bag later disclosed her identity.

She came to India with her mother as the guest of the Maharaja a few months before the war and married him four years later.—Reuter.

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Clothing Ration To Go?

London, Dec. 9. The first steps towards the ultimate abolition of clothes rationing in Britain are understood to be planned by the Board of Trade soon.

An increase in the number of coupons is expected with the new allotment on March 1. The Government aims to increase coupons or decrease coupons prices. At least an extra ten coupons may be available for the next ration period.

More supplies of boots, shoes, material for men's suits, sheets, pillowcases, curtains and furnishing fabrics are expected. Priority tickets may not be needed after the New Year for sheets and pillowcases. They may be put off coupons.

The number of extra coupons has not yet been fixed, but it is anticipated it may be anything up to a dozen.

Men are likely to have a wider range of choice in materials for suits and overcoats.

The final details of changes have not been decided.—Reuter.

Holland Accepts Java Pact

The Hague, Dec. 10. The Dutch Government announced today that it would authorize the Commission General to sign the Cherbon (United States of Indonesia) agreement.

The Netherlands Minister of Overseas Territories, M. Jan A. Jonkman, told a tense chamber that the words "subject to the approval of Parliament" were to be regarded as having been deleted from the preamble to the agreement.

M. Jonkman said: "By this signature the Netherlands Government binds itself only and exclusively to what has been agreed upon according to the explanation given by the Commission General while strictly observing the statements to be made by the Government in the present session."

"The agreement does not determine a new rule of law, but is meant to give the basis on which it will be framed."

He added that the major part of the agreement dependent on further negotiation between the Dutch Commission General and the Indonesian delegation—had still to be accomplished.—Reuter.

Jack-In-The-Box Island

San Francisco, Dec. 9. Radio Australia today reported that the Pacific island, which has been confounding mariners for nearly 200 years by showing on the surface and subsequently disappearing, has been rediscovered in five fathoms of water.

A New Zealand corvette found the island, known as Falcon, in the Tonga group. The corvette started the search after the master of the New Zealand motorship, Puyemonier, said he passed within ten miles of the charted position of Falcon island last month and it was not there. The island has never been inhabited.—United Press.

ON OTHER PAGES

Page Two: "Let the Men Die" Accusation First Key Money Case.

Page Three: Governor's Appeal for S.P.C.

Page Five: Franco Defiant.

Page Eight: Fight in Paris.

Reds Slam The Door

Nanking, Dec. 10. "There is no possibility of a compromise settlement," said the Communist spokesman Wang Ping-nan here today, reiterating General Chou En-lai's two conditions for the reopening of peace talks—dissolution of the National Assembly and restoration of troop positions to the status on Jan. 13 this year.

Wang promised an indefinite period of bloodshed until the United States "stopped aid to the Kuomintang, thus forcing a resumption of negotiations and a new approach."

He saw "no hope" of settlement with negotiations on the present lines.

Asked if the "staying power" of the Communists matched the endurance of the Nationalists, Wang said "absolutely," and added "under certain conditions our staying power is much greater."

Wang then made these points: 1. Good American military equipment supplied to the Kuomintang "is gradually losing its efficiency."

2. The American equipment was sometimes a liability "because they cannot always use modern weapons and equipment."

3. The Kuomintang was losing more American equipment to Communist units.

4. Morale among Kuomintang officers and men was getting weaker. "The people were sick and tired with war and are refusing to give recruits supplies to the Government."—Reuter.

Mission Chosen. Chiang Kai-shek has chosen General Chang Chun, Governor of Szechwan, and Shao Li-tze, prominent Kuomintang negotiator, for a peace mission to Yenan; it was authoritatively learned today.

The decision will be officially communicated to the Communist Office in Nanking through General Marshall or Ambassador Leighton Stuart sometime today.

Whether the trip materializes depends on Communist reaction.

A Communist spokesman in Nanking, however, intimated to pressmen that Yenan in all probability will turn down the proposal if the Government does not consent to consider the two Communist demands for the dissolution of the National Assembly and the restoration of the January 13 cease-fire position.—Associated Press.

San Francisco, Dec. 10. The steamship General W. H. Gordon of the American President Line sailed today with nearly 600 Chinese from Canada, bound for Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Singapore.—Associated Press.

Anglo-U.S. Talks On Arms Exchange

Washington, Dec. 9. Political commitments were not implied in an informal exchange of views which has taken place between Britain and the United States on the standardisation of arms, the State Department said today.

"There has been no change in policy," a spokesman said. "The commitments of the United States are to the United Nations."

Reading a formal statement echoing that made today by Mr. Herbert Morrison in the House of Commons, on such exchanges of views, the spokesman said: "It would be a mistake to conclude that this very natural development implies political arrangements or commitments."

"As the Secretary of State said on March 18 this year: 'We do not propose to seek security in alliance with the Soviet Union against Britain, or in an alliance with Britain against the Soviet Union.'"

Today's U.S. statement spoke of the reciprocal exchange of weapons during the war. "It is natural and inevitable for armaments forces to standardise necessary military equipment to the greatest degree practicable. To

accomplish quickly and efficiently the tremendous task which we were faced those who handled supplies in both countries and directed them towards the winning of the war found a certain amount of standardisation of equipment followed inevitably and aided tremendously in the efficient prosecution of the war."

In many cases new types of equipment were developed jointly. Whenever standardisation was effected there was a saving in time, money and man power."

Emphasising the financial saving effected by standardisation, the statement said: "The American people are particularly interested in economy and reducing the cost of Government."—Reuter.

JAP. BARBARITY AND TERROR

Tokyo, Dec. 10. The Philippine phase of the Tokyo war trials opened today with the unfolding of a story of barbarity and terror by a conqueror, paralleled in history only by the disclosures made at the Nuremberg tribunal in Germany.

The associate prosecutor for the Philippine Republic, Mr. Pedro Lopez, in his opening statement running to 30 pages, presented a picture which he said would conclusively pierce the sham hypocrisy of pious protestations made by the Japanese Government that its conquered areas would receive humanitarian treatment.

He declared that from living witnesses and from Japanese documents, the Philippines would produce evidence to show that the basic policy of Hideki Tojo and his 26 co-defendants "and other leaders of Japan" was to produce "a warlike master race, dead set on world conquest."

Mr. Lopez said: "Our present phase will show the flowering and the results of that policy in terms of thousands upon thousands of innocent persons butchered, maimed, starved, degraded."

He charged that more than 131,028 Filipinos and Americans met death at Japanese hands by murder, cruelty, starvation, torture, assaults, sadistic treatment, "and this figure does not represent war casualties."

In shocking, sickening details, Mr. Lopez gave brief accounts of massacres and atrocities committed by Japanese, whose victims he contended, would have "welcomed" as an alternative the lethal gas chambers at the Nazi horror camp of Dachau.

57 Varieties. Mr. Lopez listed in one paragraph alone 57 different tortures which the Japanese inflicted upon Filipino men, women and children, including: drowning, choking, shooting, burying alive, starving, decapitation, crucifying, beating, twisting and breaking hands, legs and arms, gouging out eyes, pulling out tongues, lapping, treatment, searing flesh with lighted cigarettes, bayonetting vital organs and burning "delicate parts of the body."

Mr. Lopez also presented gruesome details of prison camp atrocities. He recounted the Bataan death march, the story of the infamous Camp O'Donnel, and other horrors such as the burning alive of 150 American prisoners with gasoline at Puerto Princesa, Palawan, in 1944, and the slaughter of 225 Americans building a road through the malarial jungles of Tayabas as Japanese slave labour.

Wilful Orgy. He told how three Americans, shot down in a Manila raid, were burned with cigarettes, holes drilled through their hands and wires inserted through the holes. The screaming men were then suspended from the ceiling by wires.

The Japanese rape of Manila in 1945, culminating years of

terror stretching back to the Japanese rape of Nanking in 1937, was described to the Tribunal as a "wilful orgy of debauchery."

One young girl was decapitated when she resisted Japanese advances, this prosecutor related. He said that her lifeless body was then violated.

He also described the raping of pregnant women and the spearing of babies on spears. Allied internees in the Los Banos camp at dogs, cats, cockroaches, rats and weeds to sustain their lives; attractive 25-year-old Miss Wanda O. Wersf testified.

Club Massacre. The Philippines prosecution section introduced a flood of affidavits from eye-witnesses of atrocities. Recordings of the evidence showed that on Feb. 9, 1945, Japanese marines shot and bayoneted more than 200 persons near the Philippines General Hospital and after an orgy of drinking urinated upon the Filipinos bodies.

In the "German Club Massacre" the following day, retreating Japanese troops harried the club and set it on fire, bayonetting or shooting anyone trying to escape. The Japanese raped a number of women on the club grounds, then cut off the breasts of some of their victims and poured gasoline on the hair of others, igniting it. The males did not escape.—United Press.

B.B.C. And Far East. The B.B.C. continued to provide broadcasting stations in nearly every part of the world, including the Far East, with programmes in recorded form, states the Corporation's annual report for the year 1945-6.

"The end of the war in the Far East was followed by the renewal of the demand for transmissions from British stations including those at Hong Kong, Singapore and Rangoon."

"Recordings have also been supplied for broadcasting from the Chinese station at Shanghai," the report states.

The number of the Corporation's staff who died as a result of enemy action during the war was 81: of those 51 died on active service and 30 were civilians on the staff killed in air attacks.

The report refers to "experimental investigation" into "a system of broadcasting on ultra short waves, known as frequency modulation" and adds that results of these are "at present being studied."—Reuter.

NEW EGYPTIAN CABINET

Cairo, Dec. 10. Saadist Party leader, Mahmoud Fahmy el Nokrasly Pasha succeeded today in forming a new Government pledged to hasten the evacuation of British troops from Egypt and pledged to seek Nile Valley unity with Egypt, with the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan under promise of eventual self-government within the framework of a permanent union with Egypt.—United Press.

THE WEATHER

The anticyclone over China has lost intensity. The intense depression N. of Hokkaido is moving slowly N. and the trough associated with the depression passes near the Bonins across Formosa and South China. Pressure is still low over the equatorial regions.

Today's Forecast: Fresh E. winds, weather continuing cloudy and misty with scattered drizzle about the hills. Yesterday's weather: Maximum: 69 deg. Fah. Minimum: 44.5 deg. Fah. Max. Rel. Humidity: 90 per cent. Sunshine: 3 hour. Rainfall: Nil.



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First Tea-Money Case

The first case of its kind—concerning tea money—was heard by Mr. Justice T. J. Gould in the Appeal Court yesterday when Cheng Mei-ying, of No. 20, Yuk Sau Street, second floor, filed a claim of \$900 against Yeung Wai, of No. 325, Hennessy Road, second floor.

Judgment with costs was awarded to appellant. According to Mr. Peter Sin for the plaintiff, she paid \$2,900 to Yeung Wai on March 25 for the ground floor of No. 5, Fung Fai Terrace.

She went to the house two days later and was refused admission by the people on the premises, after which she located Yeung and went there again with him. She was again refused entry and was told that the people there did not know Yeung.

At that time, Yeung refunded \$2,000 to her, but failed to give the other \$900.

According to Yeung, he accepted money on behalf of a certain Mrs. Wong who, however, transferred the flat to the appellant through him without the consent of the principal tenant.

Mr. Justice Gould heard the appeal in the third Court set up on Monday specially to hear civil cases in the Supreme Court, as the other two Courts for the Chief Justice and the Puisne Judge were fully occupied by criminal cases.

With the setting up of the third Court, civil cases are expected to be speeded up for hearing.

Govt. Store Robbery

The theft of blue serge material valued at \$1,034, 16s. from the Government Store at North Point on Oct. 29, had a sequel before Mr. E.H. Sainsbury at the Central Magistracy yesterday, when a tallyman, Luk Tai, alias Luk Yiu, 25, was charged with aiding and abetting the larceny, while Mak Fan, 36, fishmonger, was charged with receiving stolen property.

Mr. C.Y. Kwan pleaded not guilty for the second defendant. First defendant was not legally represented.

Detective Inspector F. A. Ewins said that Mr. Gilchrist of the Government Store, reported to the Bay View Police Station on Dec. 2 that an employee named Cheung Kam-pui was missing after sick leave. On Dec. 7, eight rolls of blue serge measuring 2,800 yards were stolen from the godown. The missing man was the godown keeper, "who was responsible for the goods, while the first defendant was tallyman employed by the Wang Kee Stevedores in transporting the goods from the godown to Hots wharf.

Cheung's duty was to check articles delivered and signed the tallysheet.

Subsequent enquiries revealed that a tallysheet for 83 rolls of blue serge was signed by Cheung, whereas the actual number of rolls delivered was 80.

Further enquiries revealed that first defendant together with the missing storeman and others had a meeting at the Kam Shing Restaurant, Wanchai. On Oct. 23, and the party decided to get hold of some cargo from the godown. Only the two defendants were arrested. It was understood that the stolen material was sold for \$12,000, and the proceeds divided among the party.

After evidence, second defendant was discharged, while first defendant was convicted and sentenced to six months' hard labour.

H.K. UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE

His Excellency the Governor has appointed Mr. D. J. Sloes, C.B.E., M.A. to be Chairman of the University Interim Committee with effect from December 7, 1946, in the place of Professor R.K.M. Simpson, M.C., M.A.

Professor Simpson has been appointed a member of the University Interim Committee and Mr. S.V. Boxer, B.Sc. Eng., Dip. Ed., has been appointed Secretary of the Committee in the place of Mr. B. Mellor, M.A., Dip. Ed. (Oxon), A.L.C.M., both with effect from December 7.

Witness Claims:

JAPANESE DOCTOR SAID: "LET THE MEN DIE"

In the course of testimony at yesterday's War Crimes Trial of Colonel Tokunaga and four other POW Camp Officials, Lieut. Col. E. C. Fredericks, R.A.S.C., declared that when he applied to Saito, second accused, for serum and other medical supplies and pointed that the death rate among POWs would increase if these were not forthcoming, Saito replied: "Well, let the men die."

Cross-examined yesterday, Dr. J.W. Anderson said that the general condition of Lieut. Bowker at the time he took ill was fairly good and above the average of other Officers. He died on the operating table before any operation could be actually carried out. He was of opinion that if Lieut. Bowker had been operated upon 24 hours after the symptoms became apparent, he would have been saved. There was still some hope even after 48 hours.

Witness could not give the exact number of dysentery cases from North Point Camp as the records had been destroyed by Saito.

Witness personally made an entry in the presence of Saito, to go out and obtain serum, but the offer was not accepted.

Witness drew a diagram showing places where purchases could be made in the hope that Cpl. Seino might be sent out. A Lieut. Campbell did go out on one or two occasions with Cpl. Seino to make purchases, but he did not go on the occasion that the sketch was drawn.

Lieut. Col. Fredericks said that after the departure of the G.O.C., Major General Maltby, in April 1942, he was informed by the Japanese that he would be responsible for order and good behaviour in Camp. Shortly after the G.O.C. left, witness complained to the Camp Commandant about the frequent beatings which were being given to POWs for no apparent reason or for trivial reasons.

No Rights

Witness was informed in reply that as POWs had surrendered unconditionally, they had no rights at all and any sentry was justified in taking whatever action he thought fit against them.

At Shanshui camp, the sentries were in a very overworked and shocking condition. They were without doors and windows and the roofs were leaking. Latrine and washing arrangements were the very worst imaginable. Witness applied for extra huts, of which there were an adequate number, to be allotted to POWs, but the application was ignored.

During the diphtheria epidemic in particular, witness asked that an empty hut be made available so that diphtheria contact cases might be segregated, but this request was also refused. Representations were made to the Camp Commandant.

In the case of the hut for segregation cases, application was made to Saito, who refused.

Witness repeatedly applied to Saito for serums, drugs and medical supplies for hospitals, but was always informed that none of these items were available for POWs. Witness informed Saito that if the items required were not forthcoming, the death rate would increase. Saito replied was: "Well, let the men die." Major Robertson was Senior British Medical Officer in Camp. Witness remembered the occasion on which Major Robertson applied to Saito for permission to send a patient to St. Teresa's Hospital for better treatment, but Saito refused, saying: "The man cannot be taken out; let him die." The man died next day.

Nothing Done

Despite representations to the Camp Commandant and Tokunaga, nothing was done to better the lot of POWs. If a man reported sick after the Morning Parade State had been made out, he was not allowed to go to Hospital, but had to go on parade. Witness had seen many men carried on parade in stretchers and left in pouring rain, to be carried back again after the parade. Many POWs were suffering from acute pellagra, but were not allowed to go to Hospital, and who could hardly walk had to hobble out on two sticks. These men, usually left Camp half an hour earlier in order to be on parade in time. Regardless of how ill a man was, he had to be on parade.

The Japanese laid down a ration of POWs receive the amount to which they were entitled. When the rations came, they were invariably short and if any complaint was made by POWs, they were beaten. Sometimes for no apparent reason or because he was bad tempered, the Japanese N.C.O. who brought the rations would drive off after a portion of the rations had been taken. On these occasions, the POWs never received the balance of their day's rations. On occasions, the Japanese would come in and take away part of what the POWs had received. Repeated requests were made for clothing and blankets. Up to the time of their release from Camp, all that POWs had received were a few old top coats which were given to men who left by the first draft for Japan.

An inspection of the Camp was carried out by a Red Cross representative from Shanghai as well as the one from Hong Kong. Tokunaga came to the Camp and decided upon the tour of inspection. When the Red Cross representative arrived,

they were taken round and shown a particular officer's room as being typical of other officer's quarters and this was totally incorrect. The inspection then proceeded to the cook-house, where a piece of meat, which had been sent in previously, was being cooked. The Red Cross representatives were told that the meat represented the POWs' food for the day.

Kept Out of Wards

After the inspection, the meat was taken to the cook-house, where the party went to the hospital, but only got as far as the entrance, which had been specially cleaned for the occasion. There was a large bowl of disinfectant, a towel and soap there.

Men in the wards were lying on concrete floors, without bedding, blankets or overcoats, and dying of diphtheria.

The Red Cross representatives were not allowed in the wards. After visiting the bakery, the Red Cross representatives left Camp.

Witness was not allowed to speak to them nor were any of the POWs. No inspection was made of the huts in which POWs were accommodated. While at Argyle Street Camp, witness saw several Red Cross parcels arrive on several occasions. The Japanese Camp Staff wiped themselves to appreciable quantities and made POWs sign for the original amount. On another occasion, when the POWs were short of fuel wood, a number of packing cases with loose lids were sent for from Tokunaga's house. Each case contained hundreds of empty Red Cross food tins. In many cases, the labels were still on the tins. POWs were always able to buy Red Cross supplies from the sentries after the receipt of initial parcels. The items which could be purchased consisted of meat, cigarettes, milk, jam and other articles.

Parole Demand

In May 1942, witness and about eight other Officers were taken to the Camp Commandant's Headquarters. Tokunaga was there and he said that as POWs had surrendered unconditionally, they would sign a parole not to attempt to escape. Witness pointed out that it would be contrary to a soldier's oath of allegiance. Tokunaga told witness that Major General Maltby and others had signed. Tokunaga further said that if witness and other Officers would not sign, they would be treated as mutineers and summarily shot. Witness asked for permission to get in touch with Major General Maltby or be shown Major General Maltby's signed parole form.

Lorry Driver Fined

The maximum fine of \$250 was imposed on Chan Wai-man by Mr. F. X. d'Almada at the Central Magistracy yesterday for driving a motor lorry with a load of three tons, a load in excess of the specified 2½ tons in the licence. Chan was fined a further \$250 for failing to ensure that the load was properly stacked and secured.

The owner of the lorry, Cheung Fung Chung, of 144, Wing Lok Street, was fined \$250 for failing to comply with the condition of his vehicle licence.

Another motor driver, Li Chuen, was fined \$100 by Mr. E.H. Sainsbury at the Central Court for not ensuring that the load was properly stacked, secured and carried, and cautioned for over-loading the vehicle.

The owner of the lorry was fined \$250 for allowing the vehicle to be overloaded.

Canton Health Regulations

It has been announced by the National Health Administration (Canton) Quarantine Service that in future everybody entering Canton must have been vaccinated against smallpox at least 14 days before.

The Hong Kong health authorities point out that as a result of this new regulation, people intending to go to Canton should continue to get their certificates from the Port Health Office, Fire Brigade Building.

Although vaccinations at the Kowloon Railway Station will continue, passengers going to Canton are urged not to wait until the day of departure before being vaccinated. If they do they will be refused entry to Canton.

LUNCHEON TO TRADE MISSION

The Anglo-Chinese Economic Association regret that owing to lack of space no further reservations can be supplied for the luncheon party in honour of the British Trade Mission to China at the Hong Kong Hotel tomorrow. The Association requests that those who have been granted reservations attend at 12.30 p.m.

The requests were refused and he was told to have the whole Camp on parade the following Saturday so that the parole might be signed.

On the night following, two Japanese guards came to witness's room at midnight and said they had received orders from Tokunaga to have witness sign the parole. On his refusing, he was severely beaten up. The same thing happened the following night. He was again beaten up for refusing to sign. On both occasions witness was beaten with fists and sticks. On the day set aside for signing of the parole, the whole Camp was drawn up on the parade ground. The men had only agreed to sign on parole being produced that the G.O.C. and other officers had signed. When the time came to sign, therefore, the whole Camp stood fast. It had been arranged that the Camp Medical Officers should sign, as it was thought that in the event of any measures being taken by the Japanese on the refusal, the Medical Officers would be required to look after POWs. On his arrival, Tokunaga addressed the parade and said that as POWs had surrendered unconditionally, they should sign the parole. He threatened to shoot those who refused as mutineers.

Threat to Shoot

When the order to sign was given, witness was the first to enter the hut. He refused to sign for the reasons stated. Tokunaga was informed and he called for two sentries. Witness was taken out of the hut with his hands tied behind his back with a piece of wire, while a loose noose was attached to his neck. Witness was beaten up by the sentries and also by Tokunaga, who struck him several times.

When he still refused to sign, witness was given a further beating up by the sentries and Tokunaga, who told him that unless he agreed to sign, he would be shot there and then. After this, Tokunaga gave an order to two sentries, who loaded their rifles and stood about three yards away. Witness was accused of being the ringleader in the Camp's refusal to sign, which accusation witness agreed.

As witness still persisted in refusing to sign, Tokunaga struck him several times and then walked furiously away.

In ten minutes he returned and held up a piece of paper in front of witness, which appeared to be Major General Maltby's signed parole form. Witness was then asked to sign. In reply, witness asked that he be allowed to have Major General Maltby's signature verified by two of his own Officers.

After this, witness signed the parole. He was then ordered by Tokunaga to call upon the Camp to sign.

Witness refused, but said he would tell the men he had seen the General's parole form and had signed himself, but that each man was to decide for himself. A total of 112 men refused to sign and were marched out of Camp in batches. The majority returned that day and the following day. All said they had been ill-treated and threatened with execution.

Shot In Camp

Some time between April and September 1942, witness saw a Chinese made being dragged through the Camp with his hands tied behind his back and a wire around his neck, which the sentry was jerking as he walked along. Witness saw the man taken to the water's edge and shot in the back. As he fell into the water, Japanese rushed up and continued firing at him. Witness also saw a Chinese youth, about 18 years of age, bayoneted in the back and whose fall in the water, fired upon. On these occasions the guards were laughing and appeared to be enjoying themselves. On another occasion, witness saw a girl, aged about 18 years, shot and killed by a Japanese sentry for an apparent reason. From his experience, witness would say that the treatment of sick personnel at Argyle Street was particularly inhuman and for this he blamed Saito. Arrangements by Saito to transfer sick to Hospital were callous in the extreme. Witness was sick for about four months with dysentery. Saito refused to grant permission for him to be sent to Hospital. When permission was finally granted, witness was placed on the floor of a lorry without a stretcher. The lorry had been used to convey fish and vegetables. This was in August and witness was left in the lorry for an hour while the guard went to have his food.

Hearing was adjourned till 10 a.m. today.

Officers Fined

Captain J.M. Starks, R.A.M.C. and Lieut. Richard Bennett, of the Commandos, were charged before Mr. E.H. Sainsbury at Central Magistracy yesterday with driving without due care and caution in Stubbs Road on Oct. 27.

Capt. Starks was also summoned for failing to stop when called upon by a Police Officer in uniform.

Traffic Sub-Inspector J. Hidden said in evidence that he was driving on traffic patrol duty along Stubbs Road towards Hong Kong at about 25 miles an hour. About 50 yards ahead, at a left hand bend in the road, appeared a small car travelling in the direction of Repulse Bay. As he drew closer to the oncoming car, he saw a B.S.A. motor cycle driven by Capt. Stark, followed by another motor cycle ridden by Lieut. Bennett overtaking on the off side immediately in front of the oncoming car. He turned his wheels to the near side and had to brake violently in order to avoid a serious accident.

When he called Capt. Starks to stop, defendant ignored his signal.

Both defendants were convicted and fined \$40 each.

Lord Killern, on his return from Kuala Lumpur where he had conferred with Lord Tedder, was taken suddenly ill on Monday, and was later the same evening operated on for appendicitis. Yesterday, it was stated that Lord Killern's condition was satisfactory.

Hong Kong Property In Japan

The Allied Authorities in Japan are seeking information concerning property appropriated by the Japanese and later from Hong Kong.

It is important that all such concern only property definitely known to have been removed, and about which there is evidence as to the date of removal and to where it was sent.

The authorities are mainly concerned with removals of property to Japan. However, reports will also be accepted, where definite evidence exists, of property removed to Japanese-occupied areas such as Canton, Hainan and Singapore.

Property owners who can submit information, that may be of value to the Allied Authorities, with a view to locating properties, are requested to communicate with the Reparations Claims Registration Office, 1st floor, General Post Office Building, not later than Saturday, December 28, 1946.

TRIED BRIBE

Pleading guilty to having attempted to bribe a Chinese Sub-Inspector of Police, an earth-cooler, Tsang Sang, was sentenced to one month's hard labour when he appeared at Kowloon Court yesterday.

Defendant and three other men were caught removing about 1,000 bricks from a demolished house, in Matalau Road near Tai Wo Road. A bribe of \$20 was offered by Tsang. On the larceny charge, Tsang and the others three were sentenced to three months' hard labour.

The following names have been added to the Wives Priority List: 205A—Janet Dunlop Wallace BARDELL 212A—Sybil Mary Kate LAMONT 276B—Christina MacLENNAN 278N—Doris Mary THOMSON 286—Jean DICKSON.

First Hong Kong INTERNATIONAL SALON PICTORIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

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Dec. 11th-14th—10 a.m. to 7 p.m. daily

Official Opening by
H.E. SIR MARK YOUNG, G.C.M.G.
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Red Label Whisky) in Fancy Basket \$35.00 each
Apricot Brandy)
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Apricot Brandy)
Black & White Whisky) " " \$35.00 "
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Gordon Gin) " " \$32.50 "
Creme de Menthe)
Crawford Whisky) " " \$24.00 "
Crawford Gin)
John Haig Whisky) " " \$32.50 "
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Evo Club Whisky) " " \$29.00 "
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S.L.E. Shirts special Price \$10.00 each
Des Voeux Road, C. Phone: 31800.

GOVERNOR'S APPEAL FOR Money Mart SUPPORT OF S.P.C.

The splendid work of the Hong Kong Society for the Protection of Children received the admiration and appreciation of His Excellency the Governor who, in a speech at yesterday's first post-war annual meeting of the Society, made a strong appeal to the public to give support to the Society.

His Excellency said no institution was worthier of public support and sympathy, and he assured the Society that Government would give the utmost in its power to help in furthering its aims and objects.

The meeting was presided over by the President, the Hon. Mr. T. M. Hazlerigg, C.B.E., and with him on the platform were His Excellency the Governor and Lady Young, Mr. F. P. Franklin, Mr. G. P. de Martin, Sir Shouson Chow, Mr. Aneurin Jones, Dr. Lee Hah Liong, Mr. Wong Chi-po and Mrs. M. Barker (Hon. Gen. Secretary).

Opening the meeting Mr. Hazlerigg said:

"This is the first annual general meeting of the Society since 1940, and it gives me great pleasure to welcome here, Patron, His Excellency the Governor and Lady Young. Since the last meeting the Society has suffered grievous losses, both human and material. Many of the officers and members have lost their lives. Our centres have been completely destroyed, and our staff and inspectors dispersed. However, this is not the time to lament past losses. I mention them just to emphasize the fact that when we restarted in April last we did so practically from scratch. We did, however, inherit certain things from the old Society. We had some knowledge of its problems and how these problems should be handled. Above all, we inherited the nucleus of officers and members of the Society who still survived, and some of the inspectors here were prepared to rejoin the service of the Society."

Task Greater

"The task ahead of us today is the same as what it was before, namely, to ensure that the lot of children of the unfortunate under-privileged class should be made easier. Work has been made a thousandfold more difficult by the war and the enemy occupation, and the situation has been aggravated by present conditions in China. Evil housing conditions are still with us—in fact they are much worse than before the war. Overcrowding has never been a more pressing problem than it is today. Many of the people we are out to help live in shacks and ruins of what used to be houses. We shall have a greater number of destitutes to care for in the future."

"The programme ahead is therefore a formidable one, in the past the Society has always looked to the public of this Colony in a spirit of faith, and the public in turn has never failed us. So long as we show the public that we are tackling the task for which we were founded to tackle I have no doubt that all the monetary aid we need will be forthcoming. We look forward again therefore in a spirit of hopefulness."

Main Problem

"Our immediate problem is accommodation. All our centres have been destroyed, and we have to hire floors which is

very difficult. However, we have been very fortunate in having had the co-operation of the Hong Kong Social Welfare Council, through whom we have been able to establish two centres—one on the island and another in Kowloon. These have been functioning for the past four months. Then we are indebted to the St. John Ambulance Association through whom we have been enabled to set up a third centre in Tai Hang Road. These centres have already attended to over 700 cases, directly and indirectly several thousand children.

"Our activities are necessarily limited by the amount of time and personnel at our disposal. We have however been fortunate in having had the help and cooperation of Dr. Fehly and voluntary workers helping in the distribution of milk at controlled price for registered children, and to date over 7,000 children have benefited from the distribution."

Pressing Need

"One side of our work is the maintenance of a certain number of children in orphanages and institutions in the Colony. This has become a more and more pressing need with the large increase in population."

"It is not customary for the President to express thanks for the services of workers of the Society, but in this case I feel that custom or no custom, I cannot refrain from expressing grateful thanks to all those who have worked so hard to set the Society on its feet again. In this connection I must single out the invaluable services of Mrs. M. Barker, the Hon. General Secretary, and the two branch secretaries, Mr. R. A. Joscelyne and Mrs. W. H. Latimer, who were indefatigable in their efforts to get results. They and their co-workers contributed materially to the active rehabilitation of the Society's work."

"And to the voluntary workers of the Society we are, as we have always been, tremendously indebted. It is the policy of the Society that none of the money contributed by the public goes to payment of salaries of workers or administrative expenses. The money is given for promoting the welfare of children, and it is devoted to this one and only purpose."

New Awakening

"Lots of people in Hong Kong say that conditions here will never be what they were before. I hope they will not, and they never will. There has been a new awakening here and in other parts of the Empire—an awakening to the need of social welfare work. Hong Kong has been backward, but I am not letting out any State secret when I tell you that plans are afoot for the betterment of the lot of the masses here, and the children of the children will not be overlooked. Social conditions will be improved, and men and women of all races willing to shoulder their share of responsibility will be called upon to work towards that end. What in the past was merely the ideal of a few will

soon become the common aim of the people as a whole."

H.E.'s Speech

Rising to speak amid loud applause, His Excellency the Governor said the two thoughts uppermost in the minds of all present were the complete sympathy with the aims of the Society and admiration for the manner in which its aims and objects were being carried out. It was, he said, to conceive any organization which received more universal approval, than this one, devoted as it was to the protection of the young.

There were a good number of cranks in this world, said His Excellency, whose likes and dislikes were at times amusing and odd. There were those who hated their fellow men, whom we termed misanthropes; and there were those who hated mankind in general. But crank or no crank he believed there was no person or class of person who was antipathetic to children. Such a class was simply non-existent. Whether in a civilized or, for that matter, uncivilized community, there was no place for a hater of children. In this respect, the love of children, there was common ground in mankind.

Society's Goal

"We are therefore most definitely in sympathy with the objects and aims of this Society whose goal is most aptly set out in the following paragraph of the Society's constitution which I will read out:

"To protect children and young persons by preventing, removing or mitigating any wrongs or injustices done to them; to safeguard their morals; to prevent any act which causes or is likely to cause them unnecessary suffering or injury to their health; and generally to protect the interests of children."

"It would be difficult to add anything to that, excellent statement, and it is worthy of support in every possible way from every one of us."

"And now I must refer to the way in which these objects and aims are being carried out. I can speak for Government that the wonderful work which you active members of the Society are performing is highly appreciated and admired, and Government feels that the utmost support should be given to you in the pursuit of your noble objects."

"In a society of this sort there are three sorts of people supporting it. First there are the actual workers. I have read their names in this paper, and I have heard what the President has said about their work. I offer my tribute of sincere appreciation of what they are doing. The next class consists of those who are unable to give personal service but who make genuine sacrifices by contributing financially to the work of the Society. To them, too, very cordial thanks are due and the children benefit from their generosity. The third class are those who have not found or taken an opportunity of giving personal service or made any real sacrifice to support the work of the Society, and to them I would say that there is room in Class I, and if they prefer Class II there is more room still; and I suggest that they take steps immediately to seek in fact insist upon, promotion to the two upper classes."

New President

The Chairman then proposed a vote of thanks to His Excellency for the inspiration and encouragement he had given the Society and its workers, and the proposal was responded to with prolonged acclamation.

The report and accounts of the Society for 1941 and 1946 were

Pinstripes again appreciated yesterday, jumping to \$18.00 per 100 after opening at \$17.30 though in the course of the day's fluctuation it went down as low as \$15.80 for a while. Closing rate was \$16.70.

Gold on the other hand dropped. Opening at \$329 a tael it fell to \$324, but rallied slightly to \$325.50 at the close.

Chinese National Currency was again lifeless, and rates were nominal at 78 cents for futures and \$1.05 for spot (for CNI\$1,000). U.S. dollars had buyer at 4.85, Sterling and Australian pounds were unchanged at \$15.40 and \$12.55 respectively.

Shanghai Exchange

Closing Shanghai quotations as cable by Associated Press:

	Buying	Selling
CNS	CNS	CNS
Gold per ounce	288,000	287,000
U.S. Dollars	5,000	5,100
H.K. Dollars	1,000	1,080

SHANGHAI DISASTER

Shanghai, Dec. 10. Four bodies have been found amid the debris of what was the city's largest stadium which had been used since the Japanese occupation for ammunition storage, as workers started to clean up the premises following Saturday's and Sunday's severe explosion and fire. Six others are missing.—United Press.

adopted; votes of thanks were proposed and unanimously carried to the Hon. Auditors, Messrs. Percy Smith & Co., for auditing the accounts, and to the Press, both English and Chinese, for the support and publicity given to the work and appeals of the Society.

All the officers of the Society were re-elected, and as the Hon. Mr. Hazlerigg would be proceeding home in February, Mr. G. P. de Martin, M.B.E., was elected to the Presidency.

Particulars may be ascertained on application to member banks.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS' ASSOCIATION

Owing to the present high level of working costs a scale of charges for the work entailed in the handling of securities, etc. deposited in Safe Custody will be introduced by members of the Association as from 1st January, 1947.

Particulars may be ascertained on application to member banks.

NOTICE

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB

Mr. D. W. Munton has been appointed Secretary. All correspondence in connection with Club Matters should in future be addressed to him at Room 212, Windsor House, Tel. 32340.

D. H. Blake, Captain.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB

Former Members returning to the Colony are requested to register their names with the Treasurer, Messrs. Percy Smith & Co., on arrival if they wish to continue membership.

By Order of the Committee.

CYRIL BELL, Hon. Secretary, Hongkong Cricket Club.

COMMITTEE ON HAWKING

A Committee has recently been formed to consider and advise Government on the question of hawkers.

The full terms of reference are:

(a) To consider and report on the extent to which hawkers perform a useful role in the economy of the Colony.

(b) To advise Government whether any alterations are needed in the system by which hawkers are at present regulated and controlled, with particular regard to the means by which evasion of the bye-laws relating to the licensing of hawkers and to their activities can most appropriately and effectively be checked.

(c) To recommend what facilities should be provided to enable hawkers in adequate, but not excessive numbers to perform useful functions for the community without detriment to the public health and convenience or to the legitimate interests of other traders.

Any person who wishes to make any representations or recommendations on this subject is hereby invited to send them in writing to the Secretary, Committee on Hawking, Secretariat for Chinese Affairs.

THE UNITED STATES LINES COMPANY

American Pioneer Line

Pacific Far East Line

announce

as from December 10, 1946

Their telephone number will be

31251

(three lines)

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

NOTICE TO MEMBERS

ANNUAL RACE MEETING, 1947.

13th, 14th, and 18th Jan.

On each day the first bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m. and the first race will be run at 2.00 p.m.

Through numbers for the three days (24 Races—\$48) may be obtained at the Office of the Treasurer, 1st Floor, Exchange Building, also tickets (\$2—each) in the Special Cash Sweep on the Hong Kong Derby to be run on the second day, Tuesday, 14th January.

MEMBERS' BADGES AND ENCLOSURE

Members are reminded that they and their ladies MUST wear their badges prominently displayed throughout the Meeting.

NO ONE WITHOUT A BADGE WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE.

Badges admitting non-members to the Members' Enclosure and Club Rooms at \$10—per day including tax are obtainable through the Secretary upon the written or personal introduction of a member, such members to be responsible for all chits, etc.

Badges admitting to Members' Enclosure will NOT be on sale at the Race Course.

The Secretary's Office, 1st floor, EXCHANGE BUILDING (Tel. 27794) WILL CLOSE AT 12 NOON EACH DAY.

A limited number of tifans will be obtainable each day at the Club House, provided they are ordered in advance from the No. 1 Box (Tel. 28211).

NO CHILDREN WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE CLUB'S PREMISES DURING THE MEETING.

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE

The price of admission to the Public Enclosure is \$3 per day including tax for all persons including ladies, and is payable at the Gate.

Bookmakers, T.C. The men, etc., will not be permitted to operate within the precincts of the Hong Kong Jockey Club during the Race Meeting.

By Order, C. B. BROWN, Secretary.

Hong Kong, 11th December 1946.

NOTICE

It is hereby notified that Sealed Tenders in duplicate will be received at the office of the Custodian of Property until noon on Friday, 13th December, for the purchase of the following unclaimed articles:—

	Located at	China Provident No. 43
(1) 18 cases Nitric Acid	"	15/16
(2) 182 kegs Nails (80 c's broken & short contents)	"	16
(3) 9 coils Galvanized Wire	"	2
(4) 23 cases Torches	Sui Run For	
(5) 1230 cases Washing Soap (said to be 2 1/2 cattles per case)	Wing On	
(6) 2 cases Naphthalene Balls (about 220 lbs.)	Wing On	
(7) 67 cases Empty Medicine Bottles Fu Wah	Ching Provident	39/40
(8) 79 cases Cigarette Paper	"	40
(10) 161 cases Bristles	"	

2. Inspection permits will be issued to prospective purchasers by the Disposals (Tenders) Branch, Custodian of Property Office, Windsor House, on application.

3. The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender and reserved the right to accept all or part of each tender.

CUSTODIAN OF PROPERTY.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1946

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Fifty-third Ordinary Yearly Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, Exchange Building, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, Hong Kong, on Wednesday, 11th December, 1946, at NOON, for the purpose of confirming the appointment of the Board of Directors and receiving their Report together with Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1945, and for the period 1st January, 1942, to 31st December, 1945.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

R. TAYLOR, Manager & Secretary.

Hongkong, 4th Nov., 1946.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

For the purpose of checking the Company's Register of Members, holders of shares are requested to send to the registered Office of the Company at Exchange Building, Second Floor, Victoria, in the Colony of Hong Kong, the following particulars:—

1. Full name and address of the registered shareholder.

2. Number of shares.

3. Stamp numbers.

4. Distinguishing numbers of shares.

Holders are also requested to produce to the Company for examination and endorsement, if in order, the certificates for all the shares which they hold.

Dated at Hong Kong this 29th day of July, 1946.

R. TAYLOR, Manager & Secretary.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

The Sixty-first Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the offices of the undersigned, on THURSDAY, the 12TH DECEMBER, 1946 at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Agents together with Statements of Accounts for the year ended the 31ST DECEMBER 1945, and for the period from the 1ST JANUARY 1942 to the 31ST DECEMBER 1945.

The Share Register and Transfer Books will be closed from the 22ND NOVEMBER to the 12TH DECEMBER 1946, both days inclusive.

J. J. MATHESON & CO., LTD. General Agents.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

Hongkong, 21st Nov., 1946.

HONG KONG ISLAMIC UNION

An Extraordinary General Meeting will be held at the Muslim Cemetery, Happy Valley, on SUNDAY, 15th Dec. 1946, at 11 a.m. to receive the Report of the Emergency Committee and to conduct any other business.

By Order, C. B. BROWN, Secretary.

Hong Kong, 11th December 1946.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

20 WORDS \$2 FOR ONE INSERTION PREPAID, \$1 FOR EACH ADDITIONAL INSERTION. ADDITIONAL WORDS 10 CTS. PER WORD PER INSERTION

\$2

Replies are awaiting at our offices for Box Nos. 212, 214, 218; 220, 223, 229, 231.

WANTED KNOWN

AVOID the rush. Book early for your Christmas Permanent Wave, Hair, Rhine, Facial, Manicure, and Pedicure at BETTENS BEAUTY SALONS, (above Cato & Wiseman), and make sure you are not left out at the last minute. Tel. 28163.

POSITIONS VACANT

APPLICATIONS are invited from certificated or qualified navigating or diesel engineers, officers for employment as Coast Staff Officers on the ships of the Chinese Maritime Customs Service. Employment is also offered to men experienced in navigating small craft. Applicants are interviewed at the Office of the Chinese Maritime Customs, 4th floor, Marina House, Queen's Road Central.

POSITION WANTED. Experienced Teacher B.A. of American University, registered in R.K. Education Department Seeking Post in a Middle School. Write Box 246 "China Mail."

FOR SALE

FURS—Good news for Winter. Best gifts for ladies. Just arrived large stock different kind of ladies' latest styles fur overcoats. Best quality, cheapest prices guaranteed. Inspection welcome. Koo Zang, 33 Nathan Road, Kowloon. Phone 60696.

LAST few dozens pure Sandalwood and Rose Joss Sticks. Each stick burns 30 minutes. Price moderate. Pak Hop Company, Gloucester Arcade. Sole Agents: Krishna Trading Co.

CODE-BOOK: Acme Commodity Phrase, Bentley Second Phrase, one copy each only. Phone 30381, Room 321, Mr. Wang this morning.

CLEARANCE SALE Aluminium Saucepans with lids \$16.00 only per set of three pieces in 2.3, and 5 pint capacity. Discount for wholesalers. Obtainable at V. M. Hammond & Co. Union Bldg. 4th floor.

IDEAL MONEY, safely invested, reaps dividend 100% (old) "Telephone" \$34,251.150 (new) \$18,501.300 "Electric" \$31,501 P.O. Box 416. Phone 57687 (5-7 p.m.)

VEHICULAR FERRY

The Regular Ferry will be suspended as from 1.00 p.m., the 12th December 1946.

An irregular service will be operated in its place between the hours of 7.00 a.m. and 6.00 p.m. daily.

THE HONG KONG & YAUMATI FERRY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 11th Dec., 1946.

LAMBERT BROS.

Auctioneers, Surveyors and Appraisers. Pedder Building. Telephone No. 20224.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

Friday, the 13th, Dec. 1946, commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at Their Sales Rooms, No. 35 Hankow Road, Kowloon.

A Nice Selection of Valuable Household Furniture, comprising:—

Teak wood, extension dining tables, glass cabinets, sideboards, dining chairs, chesterfield couch, easy armchair, writing table, steel filing cabinet, wardrobes, dressing tables, double beds, single iron beds, perambulator, cloth wringer, tennis rackets, golf clubs, Hall stands, English coffee sets, table clock, wine glasses, glass ware, E. P. ware, cutlery, curios, vases, double bed mattress, and blackwood furniture etc., etc., etc.

Also

1 Philips radio—All wave
1 Philips radio
1 Philips refrigerator
1 Cheque writer
1 Teak dining room suite
4 Tien-tien Carpets & Rugs

On View from Thursday, the 12th, December 1946.

Term: As Customary.

LAMBERT BROS. Auctioneers.



BOOTS AND HER BUDDIES

I CAN'T HELP IT IF YOU ARE LATE TO WORK, YOU CAN'T HAVE NOW!

I TOLD YOU AN HOUR AGO, I'M BATHING THE BABY!

Next

BY EDGAR MARTIN

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GERMAN ECONOMY

The most interesting and perhaps the only hopeful answers given by Stalin in his remarkable interview with Hugh Baillie, president of the United Press, concerned the future of Germany. Asked in question twelve whether he considered that "the level permitted industry should be raised above the agreed level to permit Germany to pay her way more fully," Stalin replied, "Yes, I do." Asked in question fourteen, "Should the German people be allowed to reconstruct their industry and trade and become self-supporting?" he replied, "Yes, they should." These two answers are contrary to the principles laid down at Potsdam in July 1945 regarding the Allied Control of Germany, when it was agreed that Allied controls should be imposed on German economy "to assure the production of goods and services... essential to maintain in Germany average living standards not exceeding the average of the standards of living of European countries." In addition, stringent controls were placed upon German production of steel and on other German industries. As a result of the Potsdam agreement, the situation in Germany is rapidly deteriorating, and this is affecting the situation of Europe as a whole. The key to recovery of course is the Ruhr. In a letter to the "London Times," Professor Findlay Shirras, who has recently returned from seven months in Germany as Director of Public Revenue and General Finance in the British Zone, has described the state of affairs in the Ruhr today. He points out that a vicious circle exists, in that without more coal the production of steel is restricted and without more steel the production of coal is restricted. The professor goes on to quote figures that show how the present output of coal in the Ruhr is less than half of what it was before the war. Steel production is only 30 per cent of the pre-war volume. And this in spite of the fact that destruction of plant and equipment accounts for a loss of only 10 per cent of coal production, and 15 per cent of steel. The reason for the Potsdam ruling was, of course, to ensure against the possibility of German rearmament. But there is a perfectly adequate way of doing this without depriving all Europe of much-needed steel. Before the war Germany had to import 80 per cent of all the iron ore she required for steel manufacture. And even with the scrap now available in her bombed cities she would still have to import nearly all the ore she would need for full-scale production today. Instead of limiting her production, why not closely control her supplies of raw material? An international authority could very easily check the amount of steel produced in the Ruhr against the amount of ore imported from other countries. The same authority could be responsible for the handling of all the steel produced, and ensure a fair distribution for peaceful purposes throughout Europe. In this way the Ruhr industries could be restored to full production without fear of them being used for the manufacture of armaments. With the present European shortage of steel and coal it is sheer stupidity to strangle the greatest production centre of the continent. Without a prosperous Ruhr there never can be a prosperous Europe.

JAPAN TO GET HER CUT

Washington, Dec. 10.
The signing of an agreement for Japan to buy civilian type surplus military supplies in Nippon was announced today by Maj. Gen. Donald H. Connally, foreign liquidation commissioner.
How much Japan will purchase, the exact kinds of goods, and prices and terms of the sales will be worked out later.
Some surplus property may be traded for real estate but no payments will be in dollars. All the terms and transfers will be subject to approval by Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Associated Press.

PRINCIPLES OF BASIC ENGLISH

It was a Cambridge man, Professor C. K. Ogden, who after a number of serious tests, put forward the system now known as Basic English. Experience has given good reasons for the belief that in this invention we have a discovery that is the answer to past attempts to get a true international language.
In this system the number of basic words is limited to 850, though there are in addition short lists for special purposes, like feeling, trade you may have a feeling of surprise that normal

An Extract from the Talk by Mr. H.G.W. WOODHEAD
At yesterday's meeting of the Rotary Club

with so small a list of words. In fact at first thought it does not seem possible.
All of this talk is being given in Basic English, and, I may say that it is not being given without very hard work on my part. For I am not an expert in writing or talking this limited form of English and every word has had to be tested by the Basic word list before it has been put down on paper. So my talk is not as smooth or as clear as that of a man whose knowledge of English is limited to Basic words. But if I were not an Englishman, if I were, say, a Chinese or a Korean who three months back had no knowledge of English, you might have a feeling of surprise if I were to give this talk today. For it is the argument of these responsible for the invention of Basic English that the learning of the full list of Basic words takes only 23 hours for a normal person, and that a simple knowledge of the system can be got within four weeks if four or five hours a day are given up to Basic list in limited to 850 words expansion is made possible by the use of simple rules, such as putting words together, and the addition of "er," "ing," and "ed" in such examples as "design," "farm," "train." (Fawn, farmer, farming, farmed.) Simpler forms are used in place of complex words. You "get off a ship," instead of "disembarking." You may be "full of fight" instead of "pugnacious" and so on.

Chief Secret

The chief secret of Basic English is the limiting of words by doing without "verbs"—by putting sixteen "operators" to do the work of the 4,000 common verbs in normal English. These "operators" are

COME, GIVE, GO, KEEP, LET, MAKE, PUT, SEEM, TAKE, DO, BE, HAVE, SAY, SEE, SEND, MAY & WILL.

The effect of this is that words to which we give the name "verbs" become things or nouns. Such words, then as DIE, LOVE, HATE, LIVE are unable to be used in the normal way. I may be in love, or have a feeling of love, or make love, but I am not able to use the word love as a verb. My death may take place, I may be put to death, or I may be dead, but I am not able to say that I have or he has died. This may at first seem to be a roundabout way of talking or writing, but it is not a small price to give for limiting the use of words to so small a number? There is no suggestion that by the learning of Basic one is able to become a second Shakespeare or Macaulay. The purpose is to give persons without any knowledge of English a working use of that language. In the simplest possible form—so simple in fact that the learning will be less difficult than that of any other strange language.

There is not time today even if I had the desire to give you full details of the Basic system. Possibly what would be of greater interest would be some examples of Basic at work.

Some of the simplest English is in the Bible. The first verses are so near Basic that when I say them to you in Basic you will not have a sense that they are strange:

1. First God made the heaven and the earth.

2. And the earth was without form, and there was nothing in it; and the dark was upon the face of the deep. And the Spirit of God was moving over the face of the waters.

3. And God said let there be light; and there was light.

4. And God saw the light, that it was good; and God made a division between the light and the dark.

5. And God gave the name of day to the light; and to the dark He gave the name of night. And the night and the morning were the first day.

Newer Example

And now that I come to the end of my talk let me give you a newer example. Basic English has the support of one of the most respected of living Englishmen, Mr. Winston Churchill. In a talk that he gave at Harvard University while the war was still on, he put forward the argument that

in Basic we had the system best able to be used as an international language. Some days later there was a letter in the Times newspaper in which the suggestion was made that the Atlantic Charter could not be put into Basic. A day or two after Professor Ogden, who was responsible for the invention of Basic, sent a letter to that newspaper giving the complete wording of the Charter in Basic. The Atlantic Charter in normal English and in Basic was later printed as a White Paper. I will only give you the first three parts for comparison.

The Charter

The President of the United States & the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, representing His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, being met together, deem it right to make known certain common principles in the national policies of their respective countries on which they base their hopes for a better future for the world.

First. Their countries seek no aggrandisement, territorial or other.

Second. They desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned.

Third. They respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live; and they wish to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them.

In Basic English

The President of the United States & the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, acting for His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, being now together, are of the opinion that it is right to make public certain common ideas in the political outlook of their two countries, on which are based their hopes for a better future for all nations.

First, their countries will do nothing to make themselves stronger by taking more land or increasing their power in any other way.

Second. They have no desire for any land to be handed over from one nation, to another without the freely-voiced agree-ment of the men and women whose interests are in question.

Third. They take the view that all nations have the right to say what form of government they will have; and it is their desire to see their self-government and rights as independent nations given back to those from whom they have been taken away by force.

After hearing these two examples it is possible for anyone here to say that the needs of normal international and political relations are outside the range of this new system? Only if you take the view that the number of words used is the test of the value of a common language is it possible to put forward the argument that Basic does not have the qualities needed for international use. Basic, in addition, may be looked upon as the door to normal English, for once a person has a knowledge of Basic it is quite simple to get the sense of almost any word common use, from the pages of special dictionaries which have been printed for this purpose.

CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"And when I asked him what program he was listening to, he said, 'Oh, the same old program—wash the basement, beat the rugs and so on!'"

Rumours About Josef Stalin

Those rumours that Premier Joseph Stalin is very ill certainly give cause for serious consideration. To be sure they have not been substantiated in any way. On the contrary a Soviet Embassy spokesman in London on Sunday said Stalin "is in the best of health."

Gilmore, Associated Press chief of bureau in Moscow, also stated four days ago:

"I am reliably informed there is no basis for reports published in Turkey that Generalissimo Stalin 'is seriously ill'."

"Stalin is taking a vacation just as he took a vacation at this time last year."

Still the very fact that these reports are prevalent challenges us to speculate on what their

By DeWITT MACKENZIE

significance would be to the world if they were true.

We get one interesting slant from John M. Hightower, Associated Press diplomatic correspondent.

He reported that many top western diplomatic officials, noting that Stalin has stayed in the background for months have concluded that if Stalin is not in ill health he is becoming a prophet and philosopher of Soviet Communism.

Whether you admire him or dislike him the fact remains that Stalin is—or has been—one of the most powerful leaders of the world ever has known. Whether the strength of

Russia has developed since the revolution has been due mainly to him; he gave her industrial power, he created a huge army and he himself was actual Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet forces during the late war.

He has directed Soviet foreign affairs and he is given credit for having directed the unceasing crusade to communize the world.

Who takes over that job?

Bigger Anxiety

It strikes me those who have been worried and fearful because Stalin was in power will find a bigger anxiety in getting the answer to that.

What single individual is capable of stepping into the Generalissimo's shoes and keeping an iron hand on that great Russian machine which reaches across two continents?

Of course there are capable leaders in Russia.

Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov is one and he seems to stand next to Stalin.

The two are old Bolsheviks who have worked together since their youth.

But even exceptional ability is not enough to fill Stalin's job. It takes genius.

Perhaps Molotov is a genius. However what happens if say a half a dozen ambitious and equally capable men are looking to take over the command when Stalin relinquishes it?

What happens inside Russia and how will that affect the outside world? One can envisage several possibilities—some good, some bad.

Only time will give us the answer. But it will not be easy to replace Stalin without far-reaching effects both at home and abroad.—Associated Press.

ARMY LEGAL AID CLARIFIED

Regret for any inconvenience caused by his remarks were expressed in the Divorce Court by the barrister who last week stated that nine y-nine per cent of letters submitted to the Army Legal Aid Section got mislaid before cases were heard.

Asking leave to make a statement before the business of the Court, Mr. St. John Harrisworth mentioned that during a case, in which he was engaged last week he had occasion to question a petitioner about a letter from his wife which he had passed to the Legal Aid Section to and which the petitioner maintained was the last as heard of it.

"I informed court that, in my limited experience, once documents got into the hands of the Legal Aid Section, it was very rare that they saw the light of day again. Since making these remarks, I have had the workings of the Legal Aid Section explained to me."

It appeared that were a number of authorities to which soldiers could entrust documents. They could be sent to Pay authorities in support of applications to discontinue Family Allowance, to authorities dealing with compassionate postings and to other organizations dealing with the domestic affairs of the soldier generally. There seemed to be some confusion in the Serviceman's mind as to the particular body dealing with his affairs and he tended to classify them all as Legal Aid. A considerable number of documents said to have been passed in Legal Aid Section never in fact reached that body at all. It was now obvious to him that the Legal Aid Section took the most stringent precautions to safeguard documents and he expressed his regret for any inconvenience which his remarks might have caused.

An official of the Army Legal Section stated: "When a man goes to the Legal Aid Section he hands in the original documents. The Section prepares the case and when everything is ready the complete file is sent to the Home Command Section for necessary action culminating in the setting down for trial."

When the war was on and it was realised that mail planes and ships were being lost no original documents were sent until photostat copies were made and certified by the officer-in-charge as being true copies. Consequently no originals were lost as a result of enemy action. There was a certified true copy which could be produced in court and accepted by the court. In no case handled by the Legal Section has a soldier suffered through a document having been lost. Occasionally a soldier has handed original documents into his Company Office for submission to the Pay authorities in order to stop his wife's military allowance and the document has never reached the hands of the Legal Aid Section and has become mislaid. On alternatively he may have handed it to SSAFA under the impression that it would find its way to the Legal Aid Section.

BARCLAY ON BRIDGE

By Shepard Barclay

"The Authority on Authorities"

GO RIGHT BACK TO HIM

It seldom occurs to the rank and file of No Trump game declarers to return the suit originally led, when they try to build up the trick or two required in addition to those which are certain. Practically always, they go after finesses in some other suit or suits, or else endeavour to set up one or more long cards. That may be sound enough in most cases, but in some situations the only sure success lies in going right back at the opening leader with his own suit.

S. A. K. 9
H. 9 8 4
D. A. J. 6 4
C. A. Q. 2

S. 10 5 4
H. A. Q. 8 3
D. 9 6 5 2
C. 6 4

S. Q. 7 6
H. K. J. 10 7
D. 10 3
C. K. 8 8 3

(Dealer North—East-West vulnerable.)
North—East—South—West
1 D Pass 1 NT Pass
2 NT Pass 3 NT

West opened his fourth best heart 3, which was won by the 9 in dummy, and South quickly counted up eight certain tricks: four one, plus three in spades, one diamond and three in clubs. He saw good chances for the ninth, plus one or more extras, in both minors, so planned to seek

Tomorrow's Problem

S. A. 7 4 2
H. J. 10 4
D. J. 3
C. A. K. 4 2

S. K. J. 3
H. 5 4
D. J. 7 6
C. A. K. 6 5 4

S. 10 8
H. A. Q. 8 7 2
D. Q. 7 2
C. 10 9 8

(Dealer North—East-West vulnerable.)
After normal bidding, what is West's southern defense against South's 4-Hearts on this deal?

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WRANGLE AT LAST BROKEN

United Nations Makes Progress In New York

New Disarmament Resolution

Lake Success, Dec. 10.

A United Nations sub-committee today broke up a protracted wrangle on troops and disarmament, and virtually completed work on the resolution for worldwide reduction and regulation of arms.

The action represented a victory for France, Egypt and India in pressing for the inclusion in the general disarmament resolution, of a provision relating to the withdrawal of troops from alien territories and for considering the United States security forces in connection with disarmament steps.

The jam was broken by two factors:

Paul Henri Spaak, the Assembly President, who by his own admission became more annoyed as the wrangling continued, told the delegates to cease "wasting time" on "irrelevant matters."

Sir Hartley Shawcross, the British delegate, asked the delegates to consider what the newspapers would say about this meeting and urged them not to become a "laughing stock."

Other Business

Elsewhere in the United Nations:

1. The Economic committee passed a resolution, giving the United States and other countries with food to spare, direct control over where and how it will be used.

2. Australia lashed at Russia for its refusal to go to San Francisco, if the United Nations chose that city as a permanent home.

Under the United States plan, the eventual selection will be made from New York, Boston or the Philadelphia area, with San Francisco eliminated.

A lengthy meeting of the Political Committee and Sub-committees, considering disarmament, produced tortuous arguments over French and Egyptian proposals which finally were merged into a clarifying resolution, by the Indian delegate, Mr. Justice Chagla.

On Brazil's demand, the resolution was voted on in three parts. The committee approved part one which stated that "the General Assembly regarding the problem of security as closely

connected with that of disarmament, recommends that the Security Council accelerate as much as possible, the placing at its disposal of the armed forces mentioned in article 48 of the Charter (which provides for an international police force)."

U.S. Amendment

Part two recommended that the Governments undertake the progressive and balanced withdrawal of forces. The committee then adopted the third part—originally put forward by Egypt—by 14 to 3.

This section recommends "early withdrawal of forces stationed in the territories of member states without their consent and the demobilisation of national forces."

The United States insisted on an amendment—which Egypt accepted—exempting troops abroad in accordance with treaties.—Associated Press.

No Thoroughfare

Washington, Dec. 9.

The State Department today confirmed reports that the United States Consul General, Mr. Edmund Chubb, has been prevented by Chinese Communists from taking over his post in Harbin.

Mr. Chubb will continue to carry out consular duties in Changchun, 150 miles south of Harbin.

The Department spokesman said the reported reason for the Communist refusal to admit Mr. Chubb to Harbin, was that the United States was aiding Chiang Kai-shek in the Chinese civil war.—United Press.

NO "DUMPING"

Canberra, Dec. 10.

The Australian Ministry of Information, Mr. A. A. Caldwell, declared today that the Government will not "tolerate wholesale dumping in Australia of European migrants of any religion, race or region."—Associated Press.

Insurgent's Niece Arrested

Manila, Dec. 10.

Military police yesterday arrested Magdalena Taruc, 22-year-old niece of Luis Taruc, fugitive Congressman, who is supreme of the Hukbalhag agrarian insurgents.

A dispatch to the "Manila Times" from San Mateo, Rizal province, said today Miss Taruc was arrested while passing through a Military Police check point headed for the Sierra Madre Mountains where Taruc has supposedly taken refuge.

The niece of the supreme carried food supplies, clothing and medicine.

Arrested with the girl was "Sanggunay", described as the nom de guerre of one of Taruc's most prominent lieutenants.—Associated Press.

Grim Story Of Massacre

Manila, Dec. 10.

A prosecution witness testified at the war crimes trial of Warrant Officer Sadaki Konishi today that the Japanese ordered the bayonetting of six-year-old James Gardner, an American boy, when he was found to be still alive after his parents, David and Florence Gardner, had been executed.

The witness said that James who was tied to the hands of his mother was crying and calling "Mama" when he was killed. The execution followed the freeing of 3,000 Allied internees at the Los Banos internment camp in February of 1945 during which Konishi barely escaped the fire of paratroopers and guerrillas.

The Gardners lived outside the camp.

Two other witnesses, Matilde Chu, and her sister, Minda Chu, said Konishi was responsible for the massacre of Ang Kayling, a Chinese resident of Los Banos and all members of his household and 60 unarmed Filipino and Chinese civilians, as revenge for the raid.—Associated Press.

Gen. Franco Remains Defiant

Madrid, Dec. 10.

Generalissimo Franco, climaxing a demonstration described by the controlled press as "a national plebiscite against foreign interference," told the crowds massed before the national Palace yesterday: "They will not take away our victory."

He appeared on the palace balcony before demonstrators estimated variously to number between 50,000 and 100,000.

For three hours the demonstrators marched through the heart of Madrid without incident.

All foreign Embassies were heavily guarded with the most elaborate precautions in front of the French Embassy where additional plain clothesmen and mounted police had been added to the guard.

The underground opposition remained passive in the demonstration.

Francisco told the throng that "the peaceful spirit of Spain" has been demonstrated, and referring to the United Nations, said: "As they administer their peace, we shall defend our victory."

He ended his speech with words from the Falange hymn, "Face to the sun—it is beginning to dawn in Spain."—Associated Press.

Assembly Discussion

Lake Success, N.Y., Dec. 9.

The recommendation that members of the United Nations break off diplomatic relations with General Franco's Government in Spain, adopted by the sub-committee appointed to consider the matter, came before the Political Committee of the General Assembly for decision here today.

Strong feelings have been aroused by the subject, especially among the Latin-American delegations and a long argument reduced about the method of voting.

Dr. G. Betl, of Cuba, in an impassioned plea against breaking off of relations, said: "My Government, even if a rupture were recommended would not accept this recommendation. No country will dictate to my country what policy it will follow in regard to other countries."

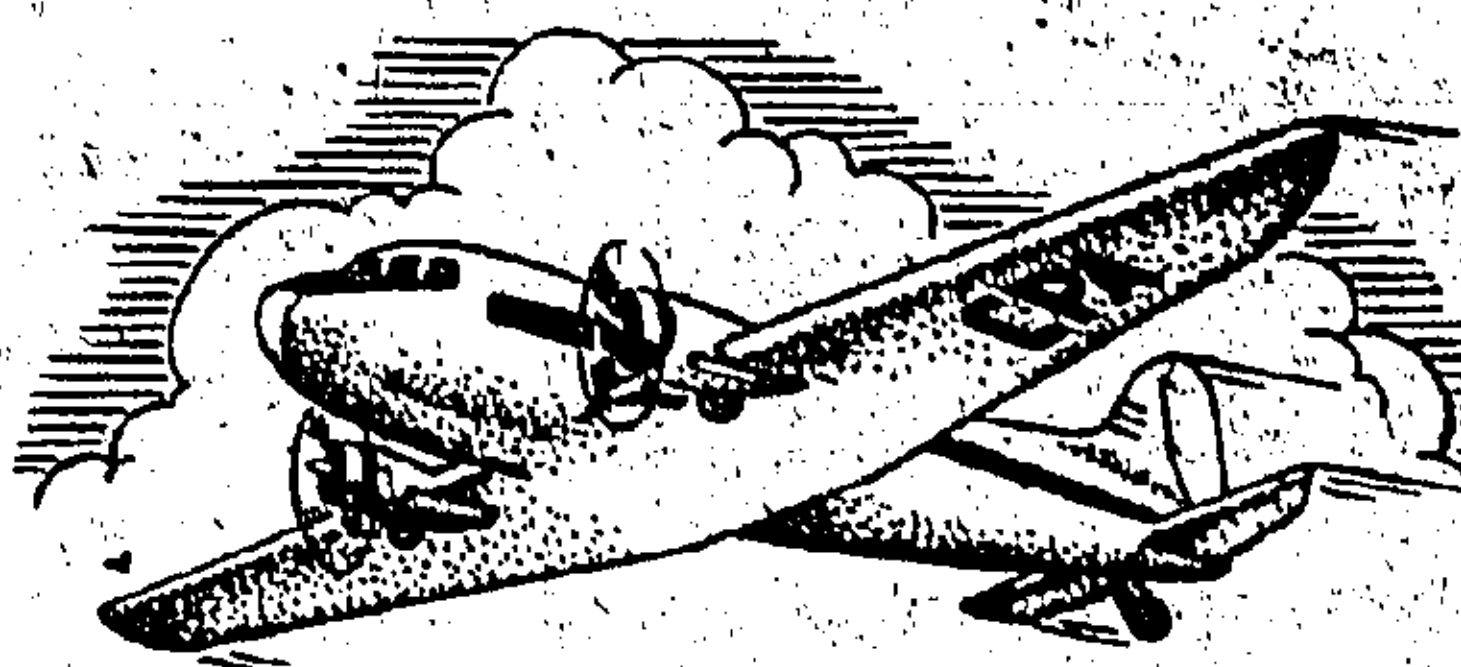
M. Spaak decided that the committee should proceed to vote on the whole of the resolution recommended by the sub-committee.

The preamble, which contained parts of the United States, Polish and Belgian proposals condemning the Franco Government, was adopted without division.

The first operative clause, recommending that Spain should be debarred from membership (Continued at foot of next col.)

NEW MATCH

Oakton, N.Y., Dec. 9. A convenience afforded to servicemen during the war soon will be available to civilians. The Diamond Match Company has begun the manufacture of water-resistant matches at the rate of 1,500,000 daily. The matches, which will light while wet, are guaranteed to function even after complete submersion for four hours.—United Press.



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"FENGTIEN"	Shanghai & Swatow 12th Dec.
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Next Step In American Coal Industry Dispute

New York, Dec. 9.

The next step in the coal dispute, which carries on despite Lewis' order to resume mining, will be the Supreme Court's review of the Goldsborough decision.

Lewis and his lawyers express confidence that the contempt verdict will be reversed but whatever the Supreme Court decides, there is little doubt this crisis will serve to mould new Congress labour legislation.

Thus twice in his career, Lewis may be responsible for anti-labour legislation. It was Lewis' 1943 wartime coal strikes which so aroused the Democratic Congress that it passed the Smith-Connally Act under which Government seized the coal mines last spring.

The President reported to be working on a message to Congress which will be the most forceful message on labour he has ever made.

It is likely that Congressional action will not be against the individual worker but will be aimed against labour leaders.

Lewis is unlikely to move before the Supreme Court decision but if the decision is favourable and upholds his right to terminate the Government agreement, he is likely either to demand that Government negotiate a new contract for better pay and shorter hours or to renew efforts to negotiate a new contract directly with the mine owners.

Difficult
That direct negotiations will be most difficult is shown by the split among operators. While northern operators are ready to accept the Government's contract with Lewis as a basis for negotiation of a new contract, southern operators have refused to accept the Government's contract with Lewis as a basis for negotiation of a new contract.

The United States Supreme Court has accepted jurisdiction in the contempt of court proceedings against Lewis and fixed January 14 for the opening arguments. After hearing arguments, the Supreme Court must debate the issues and reach a decision—a legal procedure that might delay the final verdict until close to March 31, the date up to which Lewis' agreed to keep the miners at work under the existing Government contract.

Little Defiance
Meanwhile, the Solid Fuels Administration estimated that returning miners would dig about 1,500,000 tons of coal today, compared to the pre-strike average of 2,200,000 tons. Only scattered districts reported defiance of Lewis' back to work order.

The immediate question before the Supreme Court is whether the fines levied against Lewis and the Union were justified. Still before the District Judge, Mr. Alan Goldsborough, who levied the fines, is the question whether Lewis had the right to terminate the U.M.W.'s contract with the Government.—United Press.

London Stock Market

London, Dec. 9.

The stock market today finished with some slight irregularity but gains predominated.

Glided rule dull with prices fractionally easier on lack of support.

Gold mines rallied towards the close on local and South African buying.

Among shippings, Orient Steam Navigation was outstanding, closing 5/9 higher at 80/9.

Consols, 2 1/2%, 1945/75 98-7/16, 1946/75 98-7/16, 1947/75 98-7/16, 1948/75 98-7/16, 1949/75 98-7/16, 1950/75 98-7/16, 1951/75 98-7/16, 1952/75 98-7/16, 1953/75 98-7/16, 1954/75 98-7/16, 1955/75 98-7/16, 1956/75 98-7/16, 1957/75 98-7/16, 1958/75 98-7/16, 1959/75 98-7/16, 1960/75 98-7/16, 1961/75 98-7/16, 1962/75 98-7/16, 1963/75 98-7/16, 1964/75 98-7/16, 1965/75 98-7/16, 1966/75 98-7/16, 1967/75 98-7/16, 1968/75 98-7/16, 1969/75 98-7/16, 1970/75 98-7/16, 1971/75 98-7/16, 1972/75 98-7/16, 1973/75 98-7/16, 1974/75 98-7/16, 1975/75 98-7/16, 1976/75 98-7/16, 1977/75 98-7/16, 1978/75 98-7/16, 1979/75 98-7/16, 1980/75 98-7/16, 1981/75 98-7/16, 1982/75 98-7/16, 1983/75 98-7/16, 1984/75 98-7/16, 1985/75 98-7/16, 1986/75 98-7/16, 1987/75 98-7/16, 1988/75 98-7/16, 1989/75 98-7/16, 1990/75 98-7/16, 1991/75 98-7/16, 1992/75 98-7/16, 1993/75 98-7/16, 1994/75 98-7/16, 1995/75 98-7/16, 1996/75 98-7/16, 1997/75 98-7/16, 1998/75 98-7/16, 1999/75 98-7/16, 2000/75 98-7/16, 2001/75 98-7/16, 2002/75 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FIGHTING STARTS IN IRAN

Govt. Invasion Of Azerbaijan Test Of Soviet Strength?

Teheran, Dec. 10. The Chief of the General Staff announced today that Central Government troops launched a general attack to start the invasion of Azerbaijan last night. The announcement said troops marched out of Zenjan toward Mianeh. This morning another column started toward Mianeh from Zarcham, 100 miles further north of the Azerbaijan fortified positions along Ghaffankuh which had been subjected to artillery bombardment.

Premier Gravames Sultana informed Dr. Sulamullah Javidi, Governor-General of Azerbaijan who was appointed by the Teheran government, that Central Government troops were en route to Mianeh today and that he believed the attack had started on four sectors with the principal spearhead in the Nowroozabad area.

Latest reports said government troops had occupied Nowroozabad and the Ghaffankuh mountains.

There were indications that the General Staff was planning an offensive from South Kurdistan. Correspondents in Teheran were invited to accompany the expeditionary forces which were expected to move within a few hours.

Kurd Forces

Recently military forces stationed in and around Zanjan, Sardasht and Sanandaj had been shifted to the Takab area in southwestern Kurdistan where Central Government forces were engaged in fighting the Azerbaijan Democrats. It was expected that these troops would fan out toward Mianeh just south of a line joining Tabriz and Ardabil.

Government planes already have started operations designed to soften the Democrats' positions in this area. Fifty thousand armed Kurdish Democrats were reported in North Kurdistan around Mahabad. Ten thousand of them were described as Bazzani tribe horsemen who immigrated from Iraq and the remainder composed of former Central Government conscript officers and men.

Teheran military sources said the Kurds were well supplied with military equipment obtained from Iraq and Azerbaijan as well as by robbing the Central Government militia from time to time.

Will Fight

Central forces south of that area included about 30,000 troops mainly horsemen but were said to be equipped with midge tanks and mountain artillery.

In the eastern sector it was reported that 10,000 Shahavan tribesmen, who bitterly opposed the Azerbaijan regime at Tabriz, had captured Khalkhal on behalf of the Central Government. They were reported also to have stormed Ardabil. The Central Government recently has sent the Shahsavantes large quantities of military supplies.

Last night Radio Tabriz broadcast a message from Azerbaijan officers to officers of the Central Army asking them not to be misled by Ghuam or the Way Minister or the Chief of General Staff who are "American agents."

Supremo Deserved Better

Singapore, Dec. 9.

The "Singapore Free Press" in a comment today on Lord Mountbatten's appointment as Rear-Admiral Commanding the First Cruiser Squadron, Mediterranean Fleet, on the winding up of the Southeast Asia Command, said he "deserved better than this."

"To send Lord Mountbatten to sea in the equivalent rank and authority as a commander of any army division, appears to be both a strange tribute to his wartime leadership and equally strange national wastage of his undoubted capabilities," the newspaper wrote.

"There are many who have looked to the time when Lord Mountbatten as a Combined Operations expert might rise to the highest command of all three services."

"There will be little argument that it is not the height of wisdom to let him sail round the Mediterranean in naval obscurity."

(Lord Mountbatten's appointment was announced on November 30 to take effect in April, 1947. He will revert from his acting rank of Admiral, which he held during his appointment as Supreme Commander, Southeast Asia Command, to his substantive rank of Rear-Admiral on January 6.)—Reuter.

LaGuardia Resigns

Washington, Dec. 9.

Mr. Fiorello LaGuardia will tomorrow announce his resignation as Director-General of UNRRA when that organization holds its sixth and final Council session here, it was authoritatively learned today.

An administrative officer appointed by the Central Committee is expected to be appointed in Mr. LaGuardia's place to make UNRRA's "funeral arrangements."

It is hoped that Sir Lesley Boyce, head of the British Trade Mission, and members of the Mission, in addition to Sir Angus Gillan, head of the Empire Division and Middle East Department of the British Council will attend. Sir Angus Gillan will give a short talk.

St. Joseph's College is some 300 yards from St. John's Hall. A limited amount of transport will be available.

SINO-BRITISH CLUB

The meeting advertised for the Sino-British Club for today will now take place at the Forces Education Centre, St. Joseph's College.

It is hoped that Sir Lesley Boyce, head of the British Trade Mission, and members of the Mission, in addition to Sir Angus Gillan, head of the Empire Division and Middle East Department of the British Council will attend. Sir Angus Gillan will give a short talk.

CLOTH RATION

Holders of ration tickets on Lane Crawford, Ltd. and The Daily Farm, Ice and Cold Storage Co., Ltd. are notified that distribution of Cloth through Messrs. Lane Crawford, Ltd. and Messrs. Whiteaway, Ltd. against ration tickets will cease on the evening of Friday the 13th December, 1946, after which date no further claims for Cloth against ration tickets will be entertained.

Holders of ration tickets on the above mentioned Companies who have not yet drawn their Cloth ration are advised to do so as soon as possible.

No Evidence For Jury In Doctor's Case

Holding that there was no evidence to go to the jury on the charge laid against Dr. Chan Hoi-shan, who was charged with making a false statement in a death certificate, the Chief Justice, Sir Henry Blackall, directed the jury to return a verdict of Not Guilty against both accused.

The other accused, under-fered to the context and as paragraph (b) specifically deals with false certificates, I agree with Mr. da Silva's contention that the words "false statement" in paragraph (d) must be taken as relating to other kinds of false statements made under the Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance. As there is no evidence that any statement other than the certificate which was made by the accused, I hold that there is no evidence to go to the jury on the charge as laid against the second accused.

The first accused is under-fered to the context and as paragraph (b) specifically deals with false certificates, I agree with Mr. da Silva's contention that the words "false statement" in paragraph (d) must be taken as relating to other kinds of false statements made under the Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance. As there is no evidence that any statement other than the certificate which was made by the accused, I hold that there is no evidence to go to the jury on the charge as laid against the second accused.

Technical Point

"The point taken was a technical one but if counsel can detect a chink in his adversary's armour, he is entitled to take advantage of it. Now the point taken by Mr. da Silva is this:—The Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance requires various classes of persons to make certificates or declarations or to furnish information in relation to deaths, and, under the Perjury Ordinance, falsehoods in the same are punishable. The Perjury Ordinance, in dealing with this matter, particularises the various offences. For the purposes of the present case, we need concern ourselves only with section 6 (1) (b) and (d) of the Perjury Ordinance. Paragraph (b) provides that if any person willfully makes a false certificate under any enactment relating to the registration of deaths, he commits an offence, and paragraph (d) provides that if a person makes a false statement with intent to have the same inserted in the Register of Deaths, he likewise commits an offence.

In the present case, the evidence of the Crown discloses that the accused signed a medical certificate of the cause of the death of Yu Yiu Fai as in form No. 19 of the Births and Deaths Ordinance in which he certified that he attended the deceased during his last illness and that the cause of death was from lobar pneumonia. The evidence shows that in fact he never attended the deceased and that the deceased died from a stab wound. If that evidence was accepted by the jury, I would direct them that the accused would be guilty of wilfully making a false certificate for it has been held that the word "willfully" as applied to this section merely means that the accused knew at the time of making the certificate that he was making a false statement in a document which purported to be made under the Ordinance and that it could be used under it. (R. v. Ryan 10 C.A.R. p. 4.)

Furthermore, where a person swears or certifies to a particular fact without knowing whether it is true or false, that is as much perjury as if he knew the fact to be false and that is what happened according to the prosecution evidence in this case, for the second accused, as a medical man, would certainly know that the statement of a folk that the deceased suffered from lobar pneumonia, was worthless. Mr. Clifford, on behalf of the prosecution, submits that even if section 6 (1) (b) were the more apt way of indicting the accused, it was open to the prosecution to charge him under paragraph (d), inasmuch as the medical certificate contains a false statement; if that argument stood alone, this argument might hold good. But the words in an Ordinance must be construed with reference to the context and as paragraph (b) specifically deals with false certificates, I agree with Mr. da Silva's contention that the words "false statement" in paragraph (d) must be taken as relating to other kinds of false statements made under the Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance. As there is no evidence that any statement other than the certificate which was made by the accused, I hold that there is no evidence to go to the jury on the charge as laid against the second accused.

At the conclusion of the case, Mr. Clifford said it was the intention of the Crown to reindict the accused.

COLONY'S INDUSTRIES

(Continued from Page 1) overseas to countries like Burma which have been so badly served in this measure during the war.

"With regard to steel and tin plate a strong case has been put forward to the Home Government for an early allocation to Hong Kong and there is good reason to hope that these representations will prove successful.

Rubber Shoes

"The subject of the revival of the export of rubber shoes has also been mentioned to this Mission. We will certainly mention to the Board of Trade how important this industry is to Hong Kong."

"We also realise the importance of the ginger industry to Hong Kong and we appreciate the economic difficulties that make experts so difficult at present. While we are here conversations will take place on this subject and whatever you have to mention will be carefully noted and brought to the attention of the Ministry of Food. We are here to ascertain your present position and your hopes for the future and hope that by a free and frank exchange of views to contribute to the Import and Export Trade of Hong Kong."

"The first essential of co-operation of complete understanding and anything you can do to assist us to fulfil the objects of our Mission in this respect we will be grateful to you."

Tonight's Dinner

Those attending the dinner to the Mission given by the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce tonight in the Roof Garden of the Hong Kong Hotel are asked to be there a little before eight o'clock. His Excellency the Governor has accepted an invitation to be present.

JAP. CRUISER REFLOATED

Singapore, Dec. 9. The 14,000-ton Japanese cruiser Shiratoko has been successfully re-floated and towed clear of Singapore's \$9,600,000 war zone.

The cruiser will be temporarily repaired and then towed out to deeper waters and sunk. Naval authorities say that the way is now open to proceed with the task of repairing and re-floating the ship but no target date has yet been set for the commencement of this operation.—Reuter.

Sheffield, Dec. 9.

The Combined Copenhagen Soccer team beat Sheffield Wednesday, a second League club, by three goals to two today. All the goals came in the first half of the game. In spite of the heavy ground the Danes played attractive football and showed excellent ball control.—Reuter.

English Tour By Sing Tao?

Permission to visit England after the season and play games there, if the necessary arrangements can be made was requested by Sing Tao Sports Club at the monthly meeting of the Hong Kong Football Association.

Permission was granted on condition that Sing Tao fulfil all their commitments for this season and that permission is obtained from the Football Association in England.

The following were appointed conveners to select the various teams in the International Competition:—

Portugal:—Mr. L. F. de Souza. England:—Messrs. Rogers and Skinner. Scotland:—Capt. England. China:—Representatives of Clubs on the Council.

M.C.C. Team Guesses

Sydney, Dec. 10. The England team for the second Test match starting here on Friday will be chosen at 9.30 a.m. on Thursday. It is not thought that the overwhelming defeat at Brisbane will cause the selectors to make sweeping changes.

The spin of the coin and the under-fered to the context and as paragraph (b) specifically deals with false certificates, I agree with Mr. da Silva's contention that the words "false statement" in paragraph (d) must be taken as relating to other kinds of false statements made under the Births and Deaths Registration Ordinance. As there is no evidence that any statement other than the certificate which was made by the accused, I hold that there is no evidence to go to the jury on the charge as laid against the second accused.

It is thought that Hutton, Washbrook, Edrich, Compton, Hammond, Yardley, Bedser and Wright are certain to retain their places.

The question is whether any of the other three—Ikin, Gibb and Voce—will be included. Ikin was regarded as an all-round but here Hammond rarely uses him as a bowler. He is a reliable fielder close to the bat and it is thought he will stay, although Fishlock would strengthen the batting and could be put in the outfield with Hutton moving to slip or short leg.

Gibb did not shine as a wicket keeper in the Brisbane Test. He stood too far back to Bedser, especially when the Surrey man was ill and his pace decreased. Evans might serve England better.

Voce bowled well at Brisbane without any luck. Unfortunately he is difficult to hide in the field. He missed some chances in the first innings but was away from many runs, but probably Hammond will wish to retain him because of his attacking value.

Otherwise either Smith or Langer could be given a chance.—Reuter.

Medical For Test Team

Sydney, Dec. 10. All Australian Test players are to be medically examined either today or tomorrow. This is to avoid, if possible, anyone who might have contracted chicken pox from Lindwall from being prevented from playing in the next Test starting here on Friday.

Lindwall is still in hospital at Brisbane.

Bradman, Morris, Barnes and Toshack are the only Australian Test players here at present. The others are expected tomorrow when practice begins.

Of the English players, Hammond, Edrich, Hutton, Washbrook, and Bedser are here with the others expected to arrive tomorrow.

All reserved seats for Saturday have been taken and only a few remain of the 1,200 reserved seats for the opening day.—Reuter.

Services Team

The following have been selected to represent the United Services in an Exhibition Football Match against Tsing Pak, of Shanghai on Wednesday, Dec. 11, at Causeway Bay. Players and Reserves are to muster at the dressing room by 3.15 p.m.

Anyone unable to play is requested to inform P.R.C.'s Office Wellington Barracks Tel. 31841 or 31183 ext. 2 as soon as possible. Reserves: (1/5 Commando) Sgt. Warr (Widemouth Bay) Timmis (1/6 Commando), Lt. Chambers (Land Forces), Coles (Belast), Cashman (R.A.F.), Ford (1/5 Commando), McMahon (R.A.), Jones (Belast), Stickleland (R.A.F.) and Peggie (Tamar). Reserves:—Dear (45 Cdo.), Marshall (45 Cdo.), Canner (42 Cdo.), Hughes (29th L.G.H.) and Anderson (R.A.F.).

Told To Think

Omar further alleged that Chat-tulani one day told him that he (accused) was a Japanese subject with a Japanese wife in Japan and that he was working for the Japanese Gendarmerie.

In May, 1945, Omar said, he was arrested on suspicion for sending information to the British Consul in Macao.

To Mr. Rajah, Omar said he was the local representative of the Indian Independence League and was once sent to the League's Headquarters in Bangkok but was later kicked back to Hong Kong for non-cooperation.

Rampal Ghillote testified that he first met the accused on May 16, 1944, when Chat-tulani and Moriyama visited his house and asked him to tell the names of British agents and the location of

INDIAN ON CHARGE OF COLLABORATION

Testifying at the trial of Wadamull Chattulani on charges of collaboration, Mrs. Mary Violet Power burst into tears in the witness box before Mr. Justice E. H. Williams, Puisne Judge, at the Criminal Sessions yesterday when referring to the death of her husband, Mr. John Charles Power, former Chief Officer of the Chinese Customs in Hankow, at Stanley in Nov. 1944.

Chattulani pleaded not guilty to all five counts of doing acts with intent to assist the enemy contrary to the 1940 Defence Regulations.

The accused Indian is alleged, while a member of the Japanese Gendarmerie's Special Political Branch, to have assisted the Japanese in arrest, torture, infliction of grievous bodily harm or pursuing four suspected British agents to disclose certain information.

The alleged victims concerned in the trial are Rampal Ghillote, Mohammed Yousif Khan, Mohammed Absan and O. M. Omar.

The sixth charge, concerning the arrest of John Charles Power, was withdrawn by Mr. J. Reynolds, Crown Counsel, at the opening of the trial yesterday.

Mr. A. P. Rajah, specially sent by the Indian Government to defend alleged Indian collaborators, is appearing for Chattulani. Inspector P. Lowe, of the Special Branch, is representing the Police.

Inouye Kameo, better known as "Slap Happy," said that he first saw the accused on June 5, 1944, at the Peninsula Hotel in the presence of Moriyama and Ghillote. Witness had the impression that Ghillote was under arrest. He said he heard Ghillote and the accused arguing in the Indian language.

Through his interpretation, Inouye added, Moriyama asked Ghillote about transmitters, to which Ghillote replied that he knew there was one at Mr. Power's house, and asked Moriyama for money to enable him (Ghillote) to locate transmitters in the New Territories.

Later the party, including the accused, went to Mr. Power's house in Granville Road and seized two radio receivers.

To Mr. Rajah, witness said Ghillote was later arrested by Moriyama for giving false information regarding transmitters.

O. M. Omar alleged that Chattulani asked him to help him in his work for the Japanese Gendarmerie on each occasion when he met him in D'Agular Street.

On every one of these three occasions, Omar added, the accused hinted that he knew all about the witness's family working for the British Consul in Macao as British spies.

On the last occasion, Omar continued, Chattulani adopted a threatening attitude. As a result, witness said, he got frightened and gave the accused information about Archie Wong which had been related to him by a man called Hau Yee. Thereafter Chattulani told him to direct Hau to trail Wong.

Omar alleged that Chattulani also sought information from him concerning Arturo Ozorio, Archie Gardner and Jack Sullivan, but witness did not tell him anything and instead warned these persons.

One day at Chattulani's home he was shown reports prepared by the accused from Hau's information for the Japanese. When he pointed out the discrepancies in Hau's version and his, Chattulani told him not to mind as he wanted to prepare a strong case against Wong.

After recovering, Mrs. Power said that she knew that her husband used to send messages out of the Colony before his arrest.

Following his arrest, she said, she found some documents of her husband and burned them all.

To Mr. Rajah, she agreed that she was not arrested together with her husband because the accused had intervened with the Japanese and that she sometimes warned her husband to be careful in his conversation with Ghillote prior to his arrest.

The case was adjourned to this morning.

RADIO

ZBW Hong Kong broadcasting on a frequency of 845 kilocycles and from 12.30 to 1.15 p.m., 6.30 to 7.30 p.m., and 9 to 11 p.m. also on 9.62 megacycles.

A.R.T.—Daily Programme Summary: 12.30 p.m.—No. 1 Ballon Centre Dance Orchestra. 1.00 p.m.—News. Weather Report and Announcements. 1.30 p.m.—Orchestral Interlude. 1.45 p.m.—Variety. 1.55 p.m.—A. Hines and a Violin. 2.00 p.m.—W. Backhouse and Yehudi Menuhin. 2.05 p.m.—Close Down. 2.30 p.m.—Melodrama from the Film "The Mystery of the Mummy". 2.50 p.m.—London Relay. 3.00 p.m.—London Relay. 3.15 p.m.—"We Sing for You"—Johannes Kreis and Charles Kullman. 3.30 p.m.—Classical Requests. 3.45 p.m.—London. 3.55 p.m.—Orchestra. 4.00 p.m.—London Relay. 4.15 p.m.—Amy Woodford-Finden's "Alan Love Lyrics" Sung by Nelson. 4.30 p.m.—Hawaiian Music. 4.45 p.m.—Half Hour with Radio. 5.00 p.m.—London. 5.15 p.m.—London. 5.30 p.m.—London. 5.45 p.m.—London. 6.00 p.m.—Close Down.

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Sino-Soviet Trade Pact

Shanghai, Dec. 9.

China and Soviet Russia are expected to conclude shortly a new agreement covering barter trade between the two countries in 1947, according to the semi-official U.C.B. (United Credit Information Bureau).

Under the stipulations of the present pact, the proceeds of Chinese exports to Russia—mainly of tung oil, raw silk and hog bristles—go towards the liquidation of the debt incurred through Soviet aid to China during the early days of the Sino-Japanese war.

It is stated that through the assistance of the state-owned Central Trust, China's debt to Russia will be fully cleared by

the end of this year.

Although greatly desired by Russia, no tea has yet been exported to the Soviet Union because all offers hitherto have been too low—not even enough to meet the cost of production.

It is reported.—Reuter.